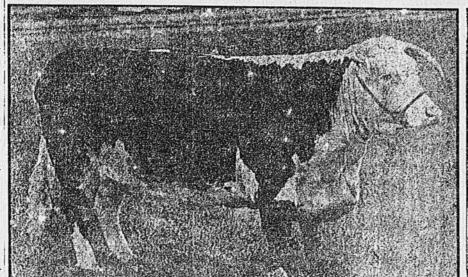
THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1912.

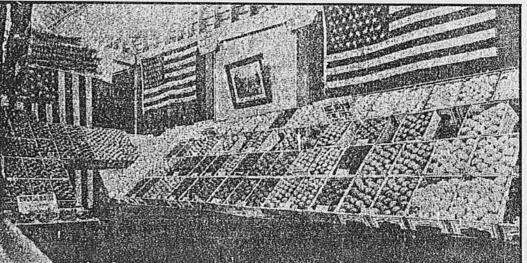
VIFWS AND SCHNES IN OLD VIRGINIA



BEEF CATTLE LIKE THIS WILL HELP TO MAKE A STATE RICH.

VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S NEW





VIRGINIA FRUIT EXHIBITS.

SWAMP LANDS IN SOUTHERN REGION

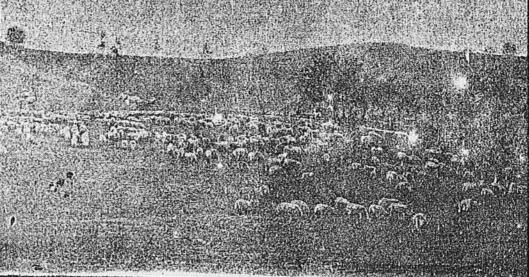
Time Near at Hand When They Will Be Very Much Needed.

RECLAIM WHILE WE CAN

Government Is Helping Some The Norwegian Method May Become Popular Here.

Last Sunday the Industrial Section of the United States government, lookof Virginia, some of them near to Richmond. As is well known, a corps of engineers was on the job out in the Chickahominy Swamp, hot more than a dozen miles from Richmond. This work, in charge of George M.

Secretary for the control of the Control and the Control of the Co



New Year's Greeting to the Workers in Allen & Ginter Shop.

AN UNEASINESS SET AT REST

Richmond End of Liggett Myers Company Employs 1,200 People.

as the Allan & Ginter branch of the American Tobacco Company is now the Richmond end of the Liggett & Myers

REAL ESTATE AND **BUILDING NEWS**

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Doings in Coldest Snap V.r. mia Hask nown for a quarter Century.

VERY GOOD SALES; WOOH BUILDING

And full of This is in Spite of by camer inat is ruenomenal in a me Cood and pardorrous Cilimite-Active Dusmess

in Greater Rich-

"The coluest weather Virginia hat known for more than twenty years." Such was the remark of a real estate heve in the real estate realm. The statement may be an eausperation so far as the weather is concerned, but I guess it explains in a nuconent the authors in real estate for the past ten coys. The fact is that the weather two coys are the coys. The fact is that the weather two coys are two constants and the fact of the f

to let the agents talk in their own way, and I am not responsible for all they say.

Some Things They Say.

Richeson & Crutchfield told over the telephone about the sale of eight pieces of property in Jackson Ward. They did not give the figures, but they said the sales were all recorled, and they might have made eight more if the weather had been better.

Williams & Cease have done some exceptionally good business in recent days—not all of it in the past week, but in recent days. I call to mind that they recently sold a piece of property on Sixth and Canal Streets that has long been in litigation (taxes unpaid, and so on), which was all straightened up and sold to Thomas P. Bryan at the sum of \$42,500. More recontly the same company sold property on Chaffin, Beverly and Taylor Streets, which has gone to record, for the neat sum of \$22,000.

They also sold to a syndicate of five or six new investors about \$100,000.

of \$22,000.

They also sold to a syndicate of fivo or six new investors about \$100,000 worth of property on the Boulevard, If the above-named real estate company handles this deal so as to bring in some quick returns, it will not be long before another sale in some other section of the town will be made, and so on as long as their investments.

long before another sale in some other section of the town will be made, and so on as long as their investments prove satisfactory.

Office linsiness is Good.

Pollard & Barby, according to telephonic reports over the frozen wires, did a fine office business and took advantage of the cold days to close up several big deals that have been on the dry weather string for some time. These deals amounted to something more than \$150.000. And during the cold weather they put the finishing touches on the big building contract that means the erection, under their engineering, of the big eight-story hotel at Eighth and Grace Streets. Henry S. Wallerstein is, of course, the power behind the throne of this big hotel movement, and when he and the Pollards get behind a thing it is bound to move. The announcement is made that work will begin on the big house as soon as the snow gets off the ground, and by the 1st of January, 1913, the new hotel will be ready for busi-

THE IMMIGRANT ON SOUTH'S FARM

The People From Southern and Eastern Europe as Tillers of Soil.

URTHER STUDY OF NEW QUESTION

calian and Otler Immigrant Farmers and Their Relation to Agricultural De.c. pment of Southern States-unaracteristics of Peoples Who Are Headed This Way.

HY W. J. LAUCK. Washington, D. C., January 13.—Al-though more toan four-tifths of our

though more toan four-fifths of our tecent immigrants were farmers or farm jaborers in their native countries, comparatively few have entered agricultural pursuits in the United States. The great majority have become wage-carners in mines and Lecories. Those who have become farmers have done so principally as members of communities established through philanthropic motives or promoted by land companies. Only a small number of Southern and Eastern Puropacies have purchased land and have gone into farming on an inappendent bisis.

The reason for this condition of affairs is not enficult to find. In the first place, the principal object of the southern and Eastern auropean limingtant in coming to the United States has been to carn as much as possible within a short part of the control of the second control

grant in coming to the United States has been to tern as much as possible within a short period of time, and then to return to his native land. Consequently he has had no permanent interest in the country, and does not wish to acquire land. Furthermore, even if the recent immigrant should wish to become a farmer, it would be practically impossible, for the reason that the larger number are in a necessitous condition, and have very little modey when they reach their destination in this country. Still another factor of very great importance is that the recent immisrant, as a rule, cannot speak English, and he must, therefore, go to urban or industrial communities where his countrymen are living. Inability to speak English also communities where his countrymen are living. Inability to speak English also accounts for the fact that most of the ferming by recent immigrants is done on a community basis. A group of Southern and Eastern Europeans acquire land together, and the teader, who usually can speak English, acts as the agent of the other members of the enterprise.

Characteris les of Recent Immigrant Farmers.

Characterisies of Recent Immigrant Farmers.

I The national government recently made an exhaustive study of the Southern and Eastern European immigrant in the territory east of the Hocky Mountains. The statistical part of the report is based upon original information secured from \$75 households representing a total of 5,017 persons. Of the total number of persons about one-fifth had been in this country less than five years and two-fifths less than ten years. About one-half of the Hebrews, North Italian, Lithuanian and Polish farmers were of a residence under ten years. Slightly more than four-fifths of all the male immigrants who were twenty years of age or over were married. Of the immigrant farmers who were qualified by age and residence to become citizens, only 51 per cent, were fully naturalized, and 17 per cent, had signified their intention of becoming citizens by taking out first papers of naturalization. About 85 per cent, of the immigrant men and women studied had been farmers or farm laborers in their home countries, and consequent. een farmers or farm laborers in red in the United States. Of the number of farmers of foreign 78 per cent. could not speak Eng-About one-fourth of the immi-